

contact area between the particles is large, good contact between the particles can be maintained even if the crystal lattice of the active material expands or shrinks. When the amorphous  $\beta$ -FeOOH having such properties is used as a positive active material for a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery, the cycle-life performance of the resulting electrode can be remarkably improved as compared with the conventional electrode having the high-crystalline  $\beta$ -FeOOH.

**Page 18, Please amend the First Full Paragraph as follows:**

The inductivity coupled radio frequency plasma (ICP) spectroscopy revealed that the positive active material used in the cell A1 and that used in the cell A2 of the Examples contained about 3 wt% of Ti and V, respectively. On the other hand, the positive active material used in the comparative cell B2 was found to contain about 25 wt% of V.